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NEYMARCK, A. *La statistique internationale des valeurs mobilières. Session de la Haye, 1911.* (Paris: Alcan. Pp. vi, 269. 5 fr.)

PHELPS, E. M., compiler. *Selected articles on federal control of interstate corporations.* Debaters' handbook series. (Minneapolis: H. W. Wilson Co. 1911. Pp. 26, 200. \$1.00.)

Contains bibliographies and selected articles for and against the requirement of a federal charter.

RUSSELL, C. E. *The passing show of capitalism.* (Girard, Kan.: The Appeal to Reason. 1912. Pp. 235.)

VAN HISE, C. R. *Concentration and control: a solution of the trust problem in the United States.* (New York: Macmillan. 1912. \$2.00.)

To be reviewed.

WHITTEN, R. *Valuation of public service corporations: legal and economic phases of valuation for rate making and public purchase.* (New York: Banks Law Pub. Co. 1912. Pp. 800. \$5.50.)

WIEWIOROWSKI, S. *Einfluss der deutschen Bakenkonzentration auf Krisenerscheinungen.* (Berlin: Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht. 1912. Pp. 134. 2.80.)

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— *Memorandum prepared from information in the possession of the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade, relating to the text and operation of certain laws in the British dominions and foreign countries affecting strikes and lockouts, with especial reference to public utility services.* (London: Wyman & Sons. 1912. Pp. 162. 1s. 5d.)

### Labor and Labor Organizations

*The Closed Shop in American Trade Unions.* By FRANK T. STOCKTON. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. Series XXIX, No. 3. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1911. Pp. 187. \$1.00.)

Dr. Stockton has written a painstaking study of the history of the closed-shop movement and of its present status in American trade unionism. Much detailed information in regard to this important policy of trade unions is conveniently compiled in his monograph. Very little addition, however, has been made to our information in regard to the theory of the closed-shop policy, the reason for its application, etc. The most important chapters in the monograph are two dealing with the history of the movement and one with the establishment of the closed shop.

The closed shop is not a new weapon in industrial disputes. The English guilds seem to have discriminated against non-mem-

bers. Brentano mentions the fact that some of the guild statutes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries provided that "no journeyman was to work with a non-member." Webb declares that in England the closed shop is "coeval with trade unionism itself." The typographical unions in this country almost from the first have opposed "rats." The Journeymen Cordwainers of the City of New York "was probably the first labor organization to adopt a constitution (1805) openly asserting the principle of exclusion and applying it to all non-members." Dr. Stockton discovers three fairly distinct periods in the history of the movement in America. In the first, 1794-1870, the closed shop was maintained by local unions which did not coöperate with each other in regard to the exclusion of the non-unionist. From 1870 to 1901, many national unions made the maintenance of the closed shop a national policy, and locals coöperated with each other. After 1901, the unions faced the bitter opposition of well organized employers' associations.

It is pointed out that the terms "closed shop" and "open shop" have lost their original significance. The closed shop originally meant a shop closed to union men; an open shop was one "opened" to union men. "From 1890 until the present time the older terminology has gradually been superseded by the new." The writer holds with Mr. John Mitchell that the closed-shop policy represents more than a "passing phase" of unionism. But, to the reviewer, the closed-shop policy seems to be essentially one adapted to an era of small-scale industrial organization. Will the industrial type of unionism which is now rising into prominence emphasize the closed-shop policy?

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*Making Both Ends Meet: The Income and Outlay of New York Working Girls.* By SUE AINSLIE CLARK and EDITH WYATT. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1911. Pp. xii, 270. \$1.50.)

Here, in interesting, popular form, are presented the stories collected during an inquiry carried on by the Consumers' League of New York to ascertain the relation between the income and outlay of self-supporting women workers. Since the data were not suitable for tabulation, the writers have wisely refrained from attempt-